









TO THE BOOKS CRIBBERS!

Horticultural.

FLORICULTURAL.

The so-called everlasting flowers, of which the Globe Amaranth is probably best known, are valued chiefly, if not entirely, for their usefulness in making up winter bouquets, or for mixing with dried grasses in permanent decorations. They suffer by comparison with summer flowers, being stiff, rather unmanageable as to arrangement, and quite lacking in the delicate fragility which is so great a charm in more perishable blossoms. The everlasting flowers, however, are in every garden, and the tasteful fingers of the "home decorator" will brighten the gloom of the winter by a judicious display. Among them we may mention *Amorpha alata*, a pretty white flower, though borne on stiff and angular looking plants; the blossoms are small, of a chalky white, and should be gathered before they are entirely open, as the centre turns black in drying. *Arctostaphylos* is one of the finest of everlastings, and is daisy-like in appearance, the rays being as indicated by the name, a pretty rose pink; there is also a variety which bears white flowers. Like *Amorpha*, it must be gathered before fully open, when the centre will retain its yellow color. *Gomphrena*, well known as Globe Amaranth, is rather difficult to grow, the seed requiring bottom heat to germinate with certainty. The cottony coating of the seeds should be removed, and it is well to soak in warm water before planting. Its colors are white, a light pink, a dark red-purple, and orange; there is also a striped pink and white variety. *Helianthus* is a handsome everlasting, the flowers being large and full, and possesses the merit of growing freely in the open ground. The petals of the flower fold over the centre somewhat as do those of the Aster; the colors are white, yellow, and several shades of brownish red. The *Helianthus* bears clusters of golden-yellow flowers, which retain their brightness for a long time if gathered when the buds are about to expand; there is a white variety, which, however, is hardly so desirable as the yellow. The *Todesia* has a beautiful bell-shaped blossom, one of the handsomest of the class; its colors are white and rosy purple, and the plant is fine for both house and garden culture. *Xeranthemum* are desirable as being the only blue everlasting which can generally be obtained of florists. Both the fully expanded flowers and the half opened buds are pretty; there are also white and purple varieties. Wild grasses mix well with these dried flowers, the latter being offered in a variety of hues to afford diversity of colors. Many persons grow a variety of grasses especially for use in winter, and some of the most desirable of these are *Arctostaphylos*, a fine, feathery grass, *Avena*, *Briza maritima*, the Feather Grass, and *Trachypogon*, a pretty rose-colored grass. But the farmer's daughter who frequents the woods and meadows of her father's farm, can find as beautiful and graceful species growing wild as will be needed to fill vases, and to these she may add a half dozen stems of oats, tied with a bit of ribbon and fastened in lieu of a Japanese fan, against the wall, or the toy parol that fashionable fancy suspends from a corner may be filled with wheat and barley heads, timothy, red top and June grass, with "tickie grass" and Hungarian balm of life, and may mingle everlasting flowers therewith, quite sure she is doing the proper thing in artistic decoration.

essential to the growth of all vegetation, is not unlimited in her supplies. Having laid out our grounds we would again sow our wheat as before, with this exception, leaving now seven feet on either side of the anticipated line of our trees, from one end of the plot of ground to the other. On said space we would plant five rows of potatoes the following spring, one row directly in line with our trees, and two on either side; this would enable us to cultivate our trees, and at the same time raise a crop of potatoes. This method we should continue until our trees come into bearing, not forgetting, however, to feed our soil in the meantime by the planting of clover, use of lime, etc. We are now ready (so far as the soil is concerned) to plant our trees, and among the first and most important things to do (especially if you desire to plant grafted fruit) would be to make your selection of the different varieties you wish to grow; not only that, but you should be equally careful to select those best adapted to your soil and locality. This information you might gather, to some extent, from the success or failure, whose soil, etc., is similar to yours. But before proceeding any further with this part of our subject, you will permit us to advance a life-long theory of our own, a theory perhaps entirely at variance with all present theories on the apple culture in this country, and one which we presume would meet with universal condemnation from our friends engaged in the nursery business. We would raise our own trees from the seed in the same manner as Johnny Appleseed did his, would transplant at the age of about three years, give same treatment you would give to your budded or grafted trees, allow them to grow up to the bearing point, then we would make our selection of fruit and top graft, for the following reasons: 1st. To insure vigor. 2d. Long life. 3d. No disappointment in the kinds of fruit looked for. 4th. It has been fully demonstrated that whip or root grafting is a failure in many of our fine varieties of fruit. Among the more prominent are the King of Tompkins County, which decays in the lower part of the bole and dies, Belmont, which when in full bearing we find weak and unable to support their heads and down they come. We have experienced the same difficulty with the Baldwin breaking down where the limbs put out to form the head of tree.

Washtenaw County Pomological Society.

The August meeting of this Society was held at the Court House on the 6th. The subject of budding trees was the one chosen for discussion, but after remarks by N. B. Covert, E. Baur, and Jacob Ganzhorn, the attention of those present was directed to the prospects of the peach and grape and some of the most desirable of these are *Arctostaphylos*, a fine, feathery grass, *Avena*, *Briza maritima*, the Feather Grass, and *Trachypogon*, a pretty rose-colored grass. But the farmer's daughter who frequents the woods and meadows of her father's farm, can find as beautiful and graceful species growing wild as will be needed to fill vases, and to these she may add a half dozen stems of oats, tied with a bit of ribbon and fastened in lieu of a Japanese fan, against the wall, or the toy parol that fashionable fancy suspends from a corner may be filled with wheat and barley heads, timothy, red top and June grass, with "tickie grass" and Hungarian balm of life, and may mingle everlasting flowers therewith, quite sure she is doing the proper thing in artistic decoration.

Preparing Ground for an Orchard.

At recent meeting of the Stark County (Ohio) Horticultural Society, Mr. G. W. Lawrence read a paper on "Planting Orchards—Pruning and Renovating Old Orchards," from which we make the following extract: "Having made our selection with reference to position, we should next proceed with preparation of our soil, by the application (in the spring) of an abundance of well rotted barnyard manure, plow deep, using ordinary and subsoil plow, then plant in potatoes, cultivating them thoroughly in their growing season, keeping clean from grass and weeds; take them up and remove them as soon as ripe in the fall, so as to make room for fall cropping. We would again prepare our ground by a thorough plowing, after which we would apply from 60 to 100 bushels of air-slacked lime per acre; the quantity should be varied according to the condition of the soil; a soil with much vegetable matter in it will bear more lime than a soil almost destitute of it. In addition to the above we observe we should be careful to thoroughly pulverize our ground, for we must remember this fact, that the great secret of all naturally fertile soils is due largely to the extreme fineness of the particles. Pulverization, as a rule, is held to be better than manure. Disintegration is, however, aided by manuring as well as by plowing and harrowing. Fertility will, therefore, increase by deeply stirring the soil by turning and subsoiling, and by aeration from underdraining (to the necessity of which we have already alluded), and by growing plants with deeply penetrating roots, and that is why our common red clover sustains the high reputation as a fertilizer, of which we may have occasion to speak again. Having prepared our soil in the manner indicated, we would proceed to plant our wheat by the use of a drill. The following spring (or you can do so in the fall if you prefer) we would sow, in 12 pounds of clover seed to the acre, and the year following the harvesting of our wheat crop, and our clover being now well set, we should let it grow up until in full bloom, then plow under, stirring well during the summer by the use of harrow and cultivator. Before sowing our wheat this time we would lay off our ground in squares of 50 feet, and we will venture the opinion that right here most of our orchardists err in planting their trees too close together, for the following reasons: First, we hold that an orchard to do well and enjoy long life must be cultivated; second, we should also remember that mother earth's power to supply the necessary quantity and quality of food so

vice for them—may take the Dutchman's advice to "Yust look a leedle oued all der whilles;" when reading it. When the city of Chicago began to grow big and swell out, it passed an ordinance to have a narrow strip of sand laid down along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, with a special climate for a fruit garden. This little strip is the "Michigan fruit region." According to Chicago men, it has nothing to do with the outside horticultural world at all. It is the private property of the city of Chicago, made for her; let her men think to run it but don't let us allow them to make us believe that we all live there!—*Prairie Farmer*.

The Process of Horticulture in New England.

From "Historical Sketch of Fruit Culture," by Robert Manning, we extract the following: "Although the progress of horticulture was more rapid after the commencement of the present century than before, it should not be understood that such instances as we have quoted were general, or that trees and scions had been imported to any considerable extent. In 1830, seedling apples, pears, plums, peaches, and cherries were to be found in abundance where there was any market, and some were very good, but the orchards contained few grafted trees, the great object then being the production of cider, and a superior apple was scarcely known beyond the farm where it originated. Dr. James Thacher, of Plymouth, who published the 'American Orchardist' in 1821, stated as a remarkable fact that the first settlers bequeathed to their posterity a greater number of orchards in proportion to their population than were to be found in the old colony when he wrote. The private gardens were better than the nurseries. In 1823 Mr. Lowell complained of the destitution of extensive nurseries of fruit trees, and a year later of the scarcity of any other than wild strawberries, blackberries, etc., in the markets. In 1823 he said: 'There never was a more rapid progress than we have made in horticulture, and yet there is no one point in which we are more defective.' In August, 1823, the private garden of John Prince, at Roxbury, produced for dessert eleven varieties of pears, four each of plums, apples, grapes, and two of apricots, besides oranges, mulberries, and muskmelons. But it was thought at that time that there were not more than twenty market farmers in the vicinity of Boston, who gave much attention to fruit as a source of profit. Yet the progress of horticulture had been so rapid since the beginning of the century as to inspire the hope of improving it still more rapidly, and this hope led to the formation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1829, and its history is therefore forward the history of horticulture in the State. A glance at the most prominent fruits shown at the exhibitions of this society will give an idea of the progress of pomology in Massachusetts. 'The now popular Downer cherry was shown by Samuel Downer, the originator, in 1829, and the Bellefleur Magnifique by Gen. Dearborn, the President of the Society. The Urbaniste pear, which was shown for the first time, the Marie Louise, Napoleon, Passe Colmar, Capiaumont, Bartlett, Forelle, Vicar of Winkfield (than called Burgomaster), and Beurre d'el, which were then recently introduced, were shown. Of native pears the Heathcote, Dix, Wilkinson, and Lewis had never been shown before, and the Petre, Clapp (not Clapp's Favorite), Cushing, Harvard, Hadley and Fulton were of recent introduction. Keen's Seedling strawberry was introduced in 1830, and received the prize for the best specimens. The nectarine and apricot seem to have been produced more easily than at present. Many fine apricots, mostly Moorpark, very showy. Foreign grapes also were then more cultivated in the open air than now, and seem to have succeeded better, and a dozen varieties were shown. Of native grapes there were only the Isabella and Catawba. The Williams, Benoit, Porter and Hubbardston Nonsuch apples (natives), made their appearance. John Prince sent fifty-five varieties of apples; Samuel Perkins sent on the 16th of October a Duchesse d'Angouleme pear, the only product of the tree, and probably the first one grown in America. It was pronounced superior to the St. Michael. Mr. Perkins also exhibited on the 31st of July, forced specimens of the Lewis or Boston nectarine, a new variety, originally in Boston, of which he said, 'This fruit was pointed some years ago, by my order, and sent to the Horticultural Society of London; but I have understood that doubts of its coloring, it being thought too brilliant to be natural. You will see, however, by the specimens I shall present you, that there is no deception on that score.' Magnificent specimens of the same fruit from the old tree planted by Mr. Perkins, were shown by his son in 1831. The Beurre d'Aremberg, Golden Bourne of Bilboa, and Andrews were also shown for the first time. The first specimens of the Dearborn seedling pear were sent by President Dearborn, August 13, 1831. The fruits shown at the annual exhibition this year, were pronounced by Nicolas Longworth superior to those he had seen at New York or Philadelphia. The winter of 1831-2 was very destructive to fruit trees, the Baldwin apples especially suffering. July 13, 1833, Messrs. Winslow showed thirteen varieties of currents, and Samuel Walker presented varieties of gooseberries. August 24th, ten persons presented forty-two dishes of plums, in twenty-five varieties. Robert Manning's collection comprised sixteen varieties."

Mulching Newly-Planted Trees.

There are some people—among them good nurserymen—who doubt the value of mulching newly planted trees, and offer excellent reasons for it. While we do not agree with them to the extent to which they carry this belief, we think they are partially correct. To pile around a young tree a mass of grass, weeds, manure, etc., and allow it to remain undisturbed through the whole or the greater part of the hot, dry season, may be of no service, rather an injury to the young tree, as the fresh air is excluded from the soil and it becomes

dry and hard. But this is not the way that we recommend mulching to be done. We recommend that the mulching should be removed four or five times during the season, give the earth around the tree a coarse stirring, then water if the soil needs it, and apply a fresh mulch. It is a good plan, also, after planting a tree in the spring, to give the soil around the stem a dish shape, in order that it may receive a full supply of rain. This mode being followed, our own experience satisfies us that mulching is an excellent thing, and for us has saved many a tree perishing from drought.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

The *Prairie Farmer* advises the following summer treatment of the above fruits: "On our rich soils of the West and South the black raspberries and blackberries, especially in moist seasons, make a strong, coarse growth of wood, not well adapted to endure the severe cold of our winters or the drying winds of our springs. This may be entirely obviated by a proper systematic pruning or pinching off of the tips of the young canes as they grow. With the black raspberries the tips of the young canes should be nipped off when two to three feet high. This will cause the canes to throw out lateral branches, and the tips of these should be pinched or clipped off when they have grown about a foot. Twice pinching back is sufficient in field culture, but in the garden this may be done much oftener, greatly to the benefit of the plants and their next year's crop. The best implement that we have used for clipping back is a light, sharp butcher's knife. A quick stroke downward, cutting the canes easily without any jar. An active person can go over a row of these berries very fast the first cutting, when cutting in the main canes, nearly as fast as he would walk. Cutting in the side branches is a little more tedious, but no great task. 'With blackberries the same general course can be pursued, but more judgment is required, for the varieties must have different treatment, for in their growth they vary much more than the black raspberries, and no special rules can be laid down for the summer pruning of the different varieties; for some varieties would be rendered nearly barren by the practice that would be found the best for others. Perhaps the best general practice for the novice would be the second year after planting to cut the tips of the young canes when they are two feet high. This would cause them to throw out laterals. With the Kittatinny variety, these should have their tips clipped off as soon as they are from six to eight inches long, and then allowed to grow. Any cutting back of this variety after it has matured its growth, we have always found to spoil the next year's crop. But this variety, (the Kittatinny), has become so liable to disease—the 'red rust'—that it has about gone out of cultivation. If it would only remain healthy we would yet consider it the most valuable of blackberries. For with thorough summer pinching or clipping back, it is about as hardy as the hardiest, and its crops are so immense, of such perfect quality, and ripen up so completely that it is hard to give it up. We still find it to withstand the red rust on soil composed of almost clear sand. But on clayey soil it seems useless to plant further. The Snyder is unquestionably the blackberry for the Northwest, and we have practiced with it two different modes of summer treatment: The one to cut back the young canes, or to stop them when about two feet high, and then let them grow, and then the next spring to cut in the side branches about one-third; the other, to let the young canes grow as they will, and the next spring cut them back one-third; for we find that the Snyder, if not cut back in the spring, will set more fruit than it can mature."

A new way of preserving fruit is described by the *Republican*, of Suisun, California. Among the fruit lately shipped East from that place was a car-load of assorted fruit put up according to the Dietz packing, a recently patented process. The preservative agent is carbonized wheat bran, and by it fresh fruit is preserved from decay so that it can be shipped East as fresh freight and sold off as the demand is made for it, without being compelled to sacrifice it for fear of loss. The carload shipped goes to Philadelphia. It contains grapes, plums, peaches, apricots, etc., and goes as fast freight, though hereafter it is the plan to ship by slow freight, as it will reduce the charges over one-half, or from \$1.100 to \$0.600 a carload to New York. If fruit can be packed in this inexpensive manner, and preserved indefinitely and shipped anywhere, the business will develop. "Fresh peaches at Christmas and grapes in mid-Winter" are very alluring, and Mr. Dietz says they may be had by simply packing them in wheat bran reduced to charcoal.

The Delaware peach crop has turned out to be a complete failure this season. In the old peach growing section of New-castle County, there are absolutely no peaches whatever. In a county which in previous years produced upwards of 2,000,000 baskets and shipped upward of 100 car-loads a day there will not be more than one car-load to be shipped on any one day during the entire season, and perhaps 5,000 baskets will be all that will be grown there. It is even doubtful if from the entire State of Delaware there will be a single daily shipment of one full car-load of really ripe peaches. There will be, it is claimed, 10,000 baskets of peaches grown in Sussex County. In the neighborhood of Lewes there are a good many natural or ungrafted peach trees, which may furnish a good many peaches for the market, but even adding this natural and uncultivated crop in estimating, it is exceedingly doubtful if there will be half of the 10,000 baskets looked for.

Horticultural Notes.

Specimens of McCall's harvest pear, a large and showy fruit, were exhibited at the last meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and were pronounced unworthy of cultivation, being "choky," and very inferior in quality, although attractive in appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$80,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

To the People of Michigan:

We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warehouses with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 bedroom suits, each suite parlor suits in all materials of coverings, \$30 a suite; 200 wood and marble top center tables from \$5; sideboards from \$15; book cases from \$18; bureaus from \$5; washstands from \$15; stands from \$15; spring beds from \$10; mattresses from \$15; pillows, 6 lb., \$15 each; lounges from \$5; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers, 3 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 cottage painted suitcases from \$25 a suite, all colors. We can give you a bedstead, bureau, washstand, stand, cane rocker, 3 cane chairs, one spring bed, 1 mattress, 2 feather pillows and comforters for \$30, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersold and don't ever intend to be.

DUDLEY & FOWLE,

Nearly opposite Michigan Exchange, 125, 127 & 129 Jeff. Ave., Detroit.



It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY the best Character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS can be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1,500 acres in Georgia have been planted under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them (original sealed packages) or direct us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Dr. Masters alludes to a thorn tree in his garden, around the trunk of which a loop of wire had been placed as a support to an adjacent rose growing on an arch. The wire loop had cut almost through the stem, which, however, had grown up behind the wound, so that, although the wire had literally cut through the stem, no severance had taken place, the wound healing up behind the wire, so that the loop was now on the opposite side of the trunk, but still embedded in a thin layer of bark.

The following is the manner most commonly adapted in Canada for storing winter apples. A special cellar, not connected with the house cellar, is sunk deep, lined with straw and mortar, and rises only three inches above the surface, where there is a small window. The cover of the cellar is double, and filled with moss or sawdust, over which is a roof. The barrelled apples are placed in the cellar just before severe frosts, through a trap-door, which is then closed and packed. The fruit is taken out at intervals during mild days in winter, for market or for other use. In all cases fruit-room should be entirely separate from other apartments.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "The question about melons, cucumbers, etc., developing their seeds, and the remarks on it by Prof. Budd, open quite a field of thought and important inquiry. If they do so it is not probable that they would be better if always seedless, as the flesh of birds is improved by caponizing, etc. And if melons are better for the deprivation, why not strawberries? Why take pains to have these fertilized? Many a permanent strawberry bed is found after some seasons of cropping to be deteriorated by the intrusion of inferior stock-seedlings from wasted berries, which are as such a nuisance in a strawberry bed as asparagus seedlings are in a bed of that vegetable. Many seeds are mixed with the seeds of the fruit, as sorts of pears, oranges, etc., are permanently seedless yet very productive."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Birmingham World* gives the following remedy for the peach borer, which is worth a trial: "Get a pint of crude carbolic acid, costing 25 cents, and sufficient for 20 gallons of the wash. Take a tight barrel and put in four or five gallons of soft soap, with as much hot water to this, then stir in the pint of carbolic acid, and let stand over night or longer, to combine. Now add 12 gallons of rain water and stir well, then apply to the base of the tree with short broom or brush, taking pains to wet the inside of all crevices. This will prevent both peach and apple borers. It should be applied the latter part of June in this climate, when the moth and beetles usually appear. The odor is so pungent and lasting that no eggs will be deposited where it has been applied, and the effect will continue until after the insects have done dying. If the crude acid cannot be obtained, one-third of the pure will answer, but it is more expensive."

Apianian.

How to Convert Refuse Comb Into Beeswax. W. Z. Hutchinson tells how to successfully carry on this process in the *Beekeepers' Exchange*: "Just make a bag out of some coarse sack, fill it with your pieces of comb, tie it up and put it into the wash boiler. Set the boiler on the stove and fill it nearly full of water. When the water is nearly hot enough to boil, take a stick and punch and poke the bag of comb until the wax is all melted and rises to the top of the water. Now take a narrow strip of board and lay it on top of the boiler, and tie it fast to the handles: then take two or three sticks that are nearly as long as the boiler is deep, press the bag down to the bottom of the boiler with these sticks, and keep the bag in this position by putting the upper ends of the sticks under the strip of board that is on top of the boiler. Now set the boiler off the stove, and when its contents are cold you can take the wax from off the top of the water in one solid cake. To cleanse the boiler, saturate a cloth with kerosene oil and you can scrub off the wax almost as easily as if it was sugar."

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Local west & East train 6:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Day Express 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Mail (via Lake & Air Line) 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Jackson Express 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Grand Rapids & Lake 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Evening Express 7:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Pacific Express 7:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m.

Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Day Ex. 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Pacific Ex. 7:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Express 7:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

Bay City & Saginaw Ex. 7:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. Bay City & Saginaw Ex. 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. Mackinac Express, with sleeper, 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. Saturdays excepted. (Daily) (All Saturdays excepted.)

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Chicago Express 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Detroit & Cleveland Ex. 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. Payette, Chicago and Cincinnati Express 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. The 10:50 a.m. and 7:10 p.m. trains arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot Detroit time, as follows: Trains Leave—Express, at 7:30 a.m. for Saginaw and Bay City, at 11:30 a.m. for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago, at 1:30 p.m. Bay City and Saginaw Express 3:35 p.m. Grand Rapids Express 6:00 p.m. Night Express at 10:15 p.m. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached. Trains Arrive—Through Mail, 5:30 p.m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p.m. Night Express, 10:15 p.m. Holly Express, 8:00 p.m. Atlantic Express, 3:45 a.m. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot foot of Third Street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic Express 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Fast Day Express 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Lightning Express 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. CLEVELAND TRAINS. Depart. Arrive. Cleveland & Col. Ex. 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. do do 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. Toledo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Toledo Lake Accommodation 7:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m. All Buffalo trains run to and from Grosse Ile and Amherstburg. Daily, except Sunday. Sleepers to Rochester, and parlor cars from there to New York and Boston. Ticket offices, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at Depot. FRANK E. SNOW, General Passenger Agent, Detroit, May 22, 1881.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R.

THE SHORT LINE. For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains will leave as follows: 5:30 a.m. Fort Wayne Accommodation, arriving at Detroit 6:15; Hanover 6:25; Mosherville 6:35; connecting with train for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago, at 1:30 p.m. Bay City and Saginaw Express 3:35 p.m. Grand Rapids Express 6:00 p.m. Night Express at 10:15 p.m. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached. Trains Arrive—Through Mail, 5:30 p.m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p.m. Night Express, 10:15 p.m. Holly Express, 8:00 p.m. Atlantic Express, 3:45 a.m. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Detroit.

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows: Going West. Detroit 6:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Plymouth 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Chicago Junction 7:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Lansing 8:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. Port Huron 8:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Ionia 9:00 a.m. 1:40 p.m. Greenfield 9:30 a.m. 1:50 p.m. Howard City 10:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m. Sheridan 10:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m. Stanton 10:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. Edmore Junction 11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m. A train also leaves Detroit at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Howard City at 12:00 noon; re-turning leaves Howard City at 12:30 a.m., arriving at Detroit at 4:00 p.m.

DETROIT, HILLDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

To take effect May 23, 1881. TRAINS WEST. Detroit 6:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m. Plymouth 7:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m. Chicago Junction 7:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Lansing 8:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. Port Huron 8:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Ionia 9:00 a.m. 1:40 p.m. Greenfield 9:30 a.m. 1:50 p.m. Howard City 10:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m. Sheridan 10:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m. Stanton 10:45 a.m. 2:45 p.m. Edmore Junction 11:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m. A train also leaves Detroit at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Howard City at 12:00 noon; re-turning leaves Howard City at 12:30 a.m., arriving at Detroit at 4:00 p.m.

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TS







is increasing to an  
civilized nations. It  
sed that only a few  
lled, but the truth is  
of every community  
with imperfect vision.  
of children and attend-  
ments of learning in  
Prof. Hermann, Cohn  
er eminent oculists,  
in all more than forty  
The facts they have  
most serious consider-

usions arrived at by all  
be formulated by  
s: "1. Short sight-  
in the village schools  
asses increases steadily  
demands which the  
the eyes and reaches  
the gymnasium. 2. The  
sighted scholars rises  
the lowest to the  
all institutions. 3.  
ce of myopia increases  
-ies that is the short-sight-  
It was found that in  
arely one per cent,  
chools five to eleven per  
chools ten to twenty-  
real schools twenty to

in the gymnasium be-  
fty-five per cent of the  
In the prima of several  
more than sixty per cent  
myopic, at Erlanger  
at Heidelberg not less  
per cent. Examination  
has so far been made  
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ound that fifty-three per  
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ent of the medical stud-  
ents, the students of philoso-  
phies are much more myo-  
pic than others. For  
ork 27 per cent, and in  
nd to be myopic, while  
of the Russians, 38 per  
cent and 45 per cent of the  
ar-sighted.

is among the principal  
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deserves especial atten-  
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of which the follow-  
important:

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readers know nothing;  
by a special measure-  
letter. I have adopted  
measurement the letter  
most regular and symme-  
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found that the n in  
three one-hundredths  
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one, in long primer one-  
and in pica one-fourth  
have hitherto had no  
rning the smallest size  
ould be permitted for  
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ny particular size can be  
rd a guide to it, for it  
all with the dis-  
tantly at the usual dis-  
I believe that letters  
in a millimeter and a half  
nch) high will finally  
to the eye. How little  
erto been paid to this im-  
portant point in the fact  
journals and books fre-  
quently, or letters only  
twenty-fifth inch) high,  
books required by the  
are badly printed. The  
through every school book  
rule in their hands, and  
which letters are less than  
to those establishments  
of letters of less than a  
thirtieth inch). The  
the lines is an important  
to ease in reading. As is  
the compositors often in-  
crease the lines so that  
project above the average  
that fall below the line.

Every one knows that  
recovered by contrast;  
and the clearer the paper,  
the reading. When the  
together, or the matter is  
he eyes become tired soon-  
contrast is lessened. The  
together, and the effort  
strains the eyes. In fine  
are widely separated. I  
well leaved in which the  
measured by the shorter  
to three millimeters (one-  
the lines will really seem  
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each upon the interline  
may occur, where those  
ate, in which the space  
one millimeter. The  
at that should be permit-  
ted, two and a half mill-  
inch).

After their astonishment had sub-  
sided, they were convinced that they  
had discovered a veritable echo gallery.  
Leaving a light at the entrance to  
mark its locality, they proceeded to ex-  
plore it, and found it to be nearly cir-  
cular in form and nearly 100 feet in  
diameter. The walls were perpendicu-  
lar and rose to a great height, and had  
numerous niches, some apparently be-  
ing openings into other chambers.  
The lights were not strong enough to  
reveal the ceiling. The floor was solid  
rock, and quite level and smooth, and  
very damp. On one side of the room  
was found a platform of solid rock  
about 20 feet square, rising abruptly  
from the floor to a height of about four  
feet; otherwise the room was quite  
empty. Mr. Hamilton here said em-  
phatically:

"Nature might have furnished the  
outlines of the cave, but nature never  
uses a square in its work, and never  
makes right angles and never chiseled  
that platform nor the hall-way through  
which we entered the room—it was the  
work of flesh and blood."

On the other side of the platform  
were found two openings in the walls,  
one of which resembled the hall-way  
between the two chambers, but with

## RAILROAD LONGINGS.

If I were a railroad brakeman,  
I'd holler the stations so plain  
That the man who was going to Texas  
I'd open the door of the smoking car  
And I'd give such a mighty roar  
That the passengers back in the sleeper  
Would all fall out on the floor.  
For I couldn't afford a tender voice,  
And I couldn't afford to speak  
In the sweet soft tones of Zerkon harps  
For eleven dollars a week.

If I were a baggage-master,  
I'd rattle the trunks about;  
I'd stand them up in the corner  
And I'd tie their bowsels out.  
I would kick their corners in,  
And I'd throw their stuff all round the car,  
And make them look and thin.  
For I couldn't afford to wear kid gloves,  
Nor put sole pads on my feet,  
Nor to handle things gently when all my pay  
Just kept me in bread and meat.

If I were a railroad conductor,  
I'd shout the train I'd go to;  
I'd answer for every question they asked  
The answer all ready: "Don't know."  
I'd miss connections for lots of men,  
I'd run lone passengers past;  
I'd tell them 'twas eight when I knew 'twas ten  
And I'd swear their watches were fast.  
For I couldn't afford to be civil  
When I knew every man in the load  
Would look at my watch and ring, and say  
"He stole all that from the road!"  
—Burlington Hawkeye.

## Kansas' Mammoth Cave.

The discovery of the cave was made  
about a month since. Thomas county  
being only sparsely settled, the discovery  
was accidental, and made while  
following a wounded wolf, which took  
refuge there, and finding a human  
skull and other bones, from which the  
flesh had long since been removed, at  
its entrance. The discoverer, suppos-  
ing it to be a wolf's den, obtained the  
assistance of Mr. Hamilton, who hap-  
pened to be in the vicinity, and the three, well  
armed and carrying a lantern, pro-  
ceeded to the spot at the base of a high  
bluff, and pushing aside the under-  
brush, found an opening in the mound,  
irregular in shape and about three  
feet in diameter. Into this opening  
the party cautiously proceeded on their  
hands and knees a distance of three or  
four feet, when the passage-way, en-  
larging in every direction, permitted  
them to assume an erect position, and  
they found themselves in an irregular-  
shaped room, its ceiling sloping up-  
ward and out of sight. The place was  
intensely dark, only a few rays of sun-  
light penetrating through the entrance,  
and the light of the lantern seemed  
but to make the darkness more per-  
ceptible. Passing over the wolf's body,  
they found the floor of the room was  
covered with human skeletons and  
bones entirely denuded of flesh, placed  
in every conceivable position. Some  
stood upright against the wall, others  
were in a sitting posture, but the great-  
er part lay scattered on the floor in con-  
fused masses. The room was some-  
what triangular in shape, its longest  
side being upward of 40 feet, and the  
others about 20 each. Hung on its  
walls, or resting against them, and ly-  
ing on the floor among the skeletons,  
were numerous shields and spears,  
and other implements of warfare of a  
savage race.

On the next morning, having pro-  
cured two additional lanterns and im-  
proved a torch, the explorers re-en-  
tered the cave, and, clambering over  
the skeletons to the aperture in the  
wall noticed the day previous, en-  
tered it and found themselves in a pas-  
sage-way about four feet high and nine  
feet wide, arched overhead; the walls  
were of solid white rock, and covered  
with moisture. The floor of the hall-  
way sloped downward. The hall-way  
was about 20 feet long, and appeared to  
have been cut in the solid rock by skill-  
ed workmen. At the further extremity  
it opened into another chamber, on  
the threshold of which the party was  
halted by noises resembling the move-  
ments of animals within. Peering in-  
to the Egyptian darkness, and dis-  
cerning nothing, and thinking that  
they had found the wolf's abode, one  
of them fired his pistol, and their  
ears were astonished with a succession  
of reports, as from a dozen pistols, re-  
peated from all parts of the room. An  
involuntary exclamation of surprise  
escaped from one of the party, and his  
words, "Great God!" were in a like  
manner distinctly echoed and re-echoed  
by a dozen voices, and in as many  
tones, finally dying out apparently in  
the far distance.

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sided, they were convinced that they  
had discovered a veritable echo gallery.  
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uses a square in its work, and never  
makes right angles and never chiseled  
that platform nor the hall-way through  
which we entered the room—it was the  
work of flesh and blood."

On the other side of the platform  
were found two openings in the walls,  
one of which resembled the hall-way  
between the two chambers, but with

its floor obstructed with masses of  
rock. The other was an arched way  
about six feet high, the arch extending  
to the floor. Passing through the arch  
a short distance they came to a stream  
of water about a foot in depth, passing  
over a bed of white sand. The water  
was very clear and cold, and, though  
evidently flowing, had little velocity.  
The width of the stream could not be  
determined, but as far as the lights  
could penetrate, it was arched over by  
solid walls of rock, approaching very  
near its surface.—[Gaylord, Kan. Her-  
ald.

## Girls Well Brought Up.

Yesterday the three little daughters  
of the Prince and Princess of Wales  
came near being killed by runaway  
horses. If there were nothing else  
worthy the admiration of observers  
in the conduct of the heirs to the  
British throne (in point of fact there  
is a very deal to be admired) their  
manner of rearing their children  
would awaken approbation from every  
parent. The boys are sent off on a  
cruise around the globe, and it is un-  
derstood that no favors are shown  
them above other lads of equal naval  
rank on shipboard, whatever festivities  
are created in their honor at the dif-  
ferent ports where they land. As to  
the little girls, if I were asked to  
name those who, being the children of  
a lady, are uniformly most plainly  
dressed and who conduct themselves  
most modestly, of all such in England,  
I should say at once "the little Prin-  
cesses of Wales."

I have seen them at the opera, with  
their parents, when, on one occasion,  
the little one getting sleepy, her mother  
looked up on her lap and let her  
sleep there all the evening; I have  
seen them at charitable ceremonies  
which were attended by much pomp  
and circumstance; I have seen them  
riding, driving, walking, boating; and  
on none of these occasions, I venture  
to say, did the wearing apparel of each  
one of the little girls exceed in cost a  
ten-dollar bill. A simple white mus-  
lin frock, unadorned by any lace, un-  
relieved by any silk slip or expensive  
sash, formed the opera costume; the  
winter and boating dresses are of  
serge, the summer dresses of washing  
prints. And all are made in the sim-  
plest style—no gofferings, puckerings,  
flouncings, no bias bands, no knife-  
pleatings. No feathers in the hats; no  
furbelows anywhere. Would that the  
"Mrs. Lotties" of America, those vul-  
gar and tasteless creatures who at the  
present time at the watering-places all  
over the country are making the bodies  
of their children a mere means of  
parading their power to spend money,  
and who are ruining the moral health  
of their offspring by inculcating in  
these impressionable young breasts a  
passion for personal adornment—  
would that these silly and reprehensi-  
ble mothers, I say, could be here to see  
the pattern set in this matter by the  
Princesses of Wales. The example is  
followed, as all examples are when  
coming from the fountain head of  
social eminence, and the result is seen  
in the admirable dressing of young  
English people, universally extolled in  
every community of taste. Every one  
rejoices to hear that the little prin-  
cesses came to no harm yesterday in  
the runaway. Their carriage was  
badly shattered, and a new wheel had  
to be fitted to it in the open street be-  
fore it could be rolled on to the coach-  
house.—[Cor. Philadelphia Times.

## The Oldest London Daily.

The price of the Morning Post, the  
oldest London daily, was reduced in  
June to 1d. instead of 3d., its former  
price. In the issue in which the  
change was announced, the following  
notice appeared: "In the hundred and  
ninth year of its existence, the Morn-  
ing Post reverts to the price at which  
it was originally published on the 2d  
of November, 1772. The pressure of  
stamp duties, paper duties and adver-  
tisement duties compelled a rise in the  
price of journals, so that at the close  
of the last century the cost of the  
Morning Post was 6d., and in the early  
years of this century it rose to 7d. The  
successive 'reductions of taxation  
brought about corresponding changes  
to 5d., 4d., and, lastly, 3d. It has be-  
come evident that by returning to the  
original price we can gain a vast ex-  
tension of political influence, and yet  
continue to provide our readers with a  
paper in every way as excellent as that  
which for upwards of a century has  
maintained its position."

"This journal is the oldest daily  
newspaper in London, and holds the  
honorable position of senior member  
of a press which is the most powerful  
in the world. The Morning Post has  
witnessed the birth and death of many  
contemporaries and competitors, and  
in retracing the course of its long suc-  
cess we must recognize in its history  
two distinct causes of permanent vi-  
tality. We find, on turning over the  
long volumes of files which have grown  
from a mere folio sheet to the news-  
paper of the present day, that the con-  
ductors of the paper appear to have  
constantly striven to fulfil the vital  
objects of such a publication—first, the  
early and ample provision of news,  
and, secondly, the attempt to form and  
guide public opinion in a just and sen-  
sible manner. Independence is the  
first condition of influence, and a jour-  
nal to be listened to must speak in its  
own name alone, and with the weight  
which years of experience in public  
affairs can only give to its utterances.  
It is not a little curious to remark

on looking back through the history of  
the Morning Post, how through that  
long space of time it has maintained  
its character and individuality. There  
are instances we know of regiments  
and ships which throughout their car-  
eer, although under different officers,  
have earned and maintained a special  
reputation, and the same result ap-  
pears to obtain, to a certain extent,  
with journals. The tone and temper  
of this journal have always been thor-  
oughly loyal and national, and the  
names of the three ministers of whose  
policy it most approved, are names  
which will ever live in the history of  
the country as exponents of principles  
identified with the interests and honor  
of England. The Morning Post was  
the firm supporter of Pitt, Palmerston  
and Beaconsfield."

## A New Catalogue of the Signs of the Weather.

It is an easy matter enough to fore-  
cast the weather like Prof. Tice and  
Mr. Vennor, if people will only give  
their minds to it. By closely reading  
and studying the predictions of these  
great weather breeders, we have de-  
creased the following rules, by which  
they makes all their forecasts. Hind-  
casts of the weather are not made until  
the next day.

An intensely blue sky indicates a  
temporary absence of clouds. Under  
other circumstances, again, an intense-  
ly blue sky indicates a tornado.

When a woman leaves a piece of  
soap on the stairs where her husband  
will tread upon it, it is a dead sure  
sign of a storm.

When the sun rises behind a bank of  
clouds, and the clouds hang low all  
around the horizon, and all over the  
sky, and the air feels damp, and there  
is a fine drizzling mist blowing, the  
indications are there will be a rain  
somewhere in the United States or  
Canada.

When it begins to thunder, look out  
for lightning.

When a man gets up in the night  
and feels along the top pantry shelf in  
the dark, and knocks the big square  
bottle without any label down to the  
floor and breaks it, it is a sign there  
is going to be a dry spell until 7 or 8  
o'clock in the morning.

When the spring millinery openings  
are advertised, look for bright sunny  
weather all around the house, with  
treacherous calms and rising baromet-  
er, indicative of sudden tempests  
and mean temperature.

When the cradle begins to vibrate  
with irregular spasmodic motions  
about one o'clock in the morning, look  
out for signals, and try to remember  
where you put the paragoric the last  
time you used it.

When the youngest boy in the fam-  
ily comes home three hours after  
school hours, with his hair wet and  
his shirt wrong side out, look out for  
a spanking breeze.

To see the head of the family feel-  
ing in his right hand pocket, then in  
the left hand pockets, then in all his  
vest pockets, then in his hip pockets,  
then in his coat pockets, and then at  
the ceiling, indicates "no change."

If he suddenly stops whistling at  
the ceiling and expands his face into  
a broad grimace of delight, it means  
"unexpected change."

If the spring bonnet comes home  
trimmed on the right side for the  
wearer's seat in church, and has two  
more sprigs and three more dandelions  
than the bonnet of the woman in the  
next pew, it is "set fair."

An unusually large number of  
spiders presages a very mild or a very  
open winter, as the case may be.

If the corn husks are very thick, the  
winter will be colder than the sum-  
mer.

If the corn husks are very thin, the  
summer will be warmer than the win-  
ter.

If the weather prophet predicts a  
rainy season and it happens to rain  
way out in Calaveras county, and it  
is dry as a bone all over the rest of  
America, this rain must set down to  
the credit of the weather breeder, and  
all the dry time counts for nothing.—  
Burlington Hawkeye.

## A Nocturnal Cow.

The prevailing cow for this season  
seems to be a seal brown cow with a  
stub tail, which is arranged as a night  
key. She wears it banged. The other  
day I had just planted my celluloid  
radishes and irrigated my royal Ben-  
gal turnips, and sown my hunting-case  
summer squashes. That night the  
blow fell. The queen of night was  
high in the blue vault of heaven; so,  
too, the twinkling stars. All nature  
was hushed to repose. I heard a  
stealthy step near the conservatory  
and I arose. It was a lovely sight. At  
the head of the procession was a seal  
brown creature with a tail like the  
handle of a pump. That was the  
cow. Following at a rapid gait was  
the writer. By-and-by there was a  
crash, and the seal brown cow went  
home carrying the garden gate with  
her as a kind of keystone. She had  
plenty of garden gates at home in  
her collection, but she had none of  
that particular pattern. The writer  
of these lines then carefully brushed  
the sand off his feet with a pillow-sham  
and retired to rest. The next morning  
I went out to feed my royal, self-acting  
hen, and I found this same cow  
wedged into the hencoop. I secured  
a large picket from the fence, and took

my coat off and breathed in full breath  
I did not want to kill her; I simply  
wanted to make her wish she had died  
of membranous croup when she was  
young. I brought down the picket  
with the condensed strength, and eage-  
ness, and wrath of two long, suffering  
years. It struck the corners of the  
hen-house. There was a deafening  
crash, and then all was still, save the  
low, rippling laugh of the cow, as she  
stood in the alley and encouraged me  
as I nailed up the hen-house again.  
Looking back over my whole life, it  
seems to me that it is strewn with no-  
thing but the ragged ruins of my  
busted anticipations.—[The Boomer-  
ang.

## Peculiar People.

The people domiciled along the  
banks of the Hatteras, in North Caro-  
lina, are a queer set. The people sub-  
sist nearly altogether on fish, clams,  
oysters, crabs, terrapins and wild  
fowl. The hogs feast on clams, mus-  
sels, the offal of fish and garbage. The  
cattle wade out of the shoals for miles,  
where the water covers their backs, to  
feed on sea-grass, and if they are car-  
ried up country and fed on corn and  
fodder, they will not live. The older  
inhabitants are greatly given to the  
slang of the mariner. They do not go  
up stairs, but "go aloft"; and when  
they go to bed they "turn in," when  
they are ill they "are under the  
weather," and when in robust health  
they are "bung up and bilge free."

They speak of a trim-built sweet-heart  
as "clipper built." If she is a little  
stout they say she is "broad in the  
beam," or she is "wide across the  
transom." Many of them have ships'  
cabin doors in their houses, that slide  
on grooves, and to their buildings they  
give a coating of tar instead of paint-  
ing them. The "old woman" blows a  
conch shell when dinner is ready, and  
they measure time by "bells."

Their babies are not rocked in  
cradles, but swung in hammocks.  
They chew black pig-tail to-  
bacco, and drink a wild tea called  
"Yeopon." They manure their land  
with sea grass and bury their yam po-  
tatoes in the sand hills. When they  
want the doctor they hang a red flag  
against a hillside as a signal of dis-  
tress. If he don't come, because the  
"wind ain't fair," they take a dram of  
whisky and copperas, soak their feet  
in sea water, "turn in," and trust to  
luck. If they die they will be buried  
on the top of a sand ridge; and when  
you see several sail boats on the water  
in procession, with a flag half-mast,  
you are looking at a funeral. In all  
their ways, in truth, these Hatteras  
"Tar-Heels" are the queerest or queer-  
est Americans.

## VARIETIES.

A few miles from Boston, there lived some  
years ago, a minister who was very short  
in stature. Upon a certain Sunday this clergy-  
man was invited by the pastor of a church in  
the village, to fill his pulpit for the day. The  
invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning  
saw Mr. — in the pulpit. Now it hap-  
pened that the pulpit was a very high one,  
and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergy-  
man from view. However, the congregation,  
of respect, managed to keep their com-  
posure, and with over-joyous faces, seemed  
religiously anxious for the text. They were  
not obliged to wait long, for a note and two  
little eyes suddenly appeared over the pulpit,  
and a squeaking, tremulous voice proclaimed  
in nasal tones, that: "Be of good cheer, it  
is I; be not afraid."

A general roar of laughter followed the an-  
nouncement—the clergyman became confused  
and turned all sorts of colors. Many in the  
general uproar left the church, and it was a  
long time before the minister was enabled to  
proceed with his sermon, so abruptly broken  
off.

Afternoon came, and the little man, stand-  
ing on a footstool, had a fair view of his audi-  
ence. In due form the text was announced.  
"A little while and ye see me, and again a  
little while and ye shall not see me." In the  
course of the sermon he repeated his text  
with great earnestness, and stepping back,  
lost his elevated footing, and disappeared  
from all his hearers. There was no more  
preaching after this.

THE ABBE AND THE PENITENT.—In the reign  
of Louis XIV., a certain brilliant abbe was one  
of a large party who had assembled round  
the royal supper-table. There were clever  
talkers, sharp dealers in epigram, skillful  
bandies of compliment and repartee. One  
lady, famous for her wit, being asked to name  
the three things that gave her the greatest  
pleasure replied: "A great general on a  
war-horse, a great preacher on a platform,  
and a great thief on a gallows." The abbe  
added to the mirth of the evening by telling  
the adventures of a gay and memorable career.

"I remember," he said, "very well, the first  
penitent that came to my confessional. I  
was young then and little accustomed to hear  
the secrets of cold life. It was a murderer  
who told me the secret of his crime." The  
abbe was pressed to tell the tale, or to give a  
clue to the culprit; but he kept a guarded  
and wary silence.

Presently came one of the most trusted of  
the king's favorites. "Ah, M. l'Abbe," he  
said, recognizing an old friend, "gentlemen,  
I was the first penitent whom the abbe ever  
shrived, and I promise you, when I told him  
my story, he heard what astonished him."

That night the nobleman was carried to the  
Bastille, and the evidence of a crime, commit-  
ted 30 years before, was complete, and the  
culprit detected.

A collector enters an old curiosity shop  
and reviews the price of a set of old Dres-  
den.

"Twelve thousand francs, sir! Genuine, and  
you'll see how carefully it has been repaired,  
so carefully indeed as to add to its value. Be-  
sides, sir, it is a historical relic. That, sir, is  
the very identical service of porcelain which  
Napoleon dashed to the ground during the  
preliminaries of Leoben."

"We'll, I don't much like broken,"  
The merchant, eagerly—"Then step this  
way, sir! Here is the same service in its un-  
broken form, for the same price."

PORNOGRAPHY DE TOMMYN BROWN TO ASSESS  
HIMSELF.—P. de Tom, who has had a little too  
much—mucic: "Look here, M'ra! Bless if I

can stand that foreign rowdy of yours any  
longer! He's always pitching into England,  
by George, where he makes all his money!  
He yawns and whistles, and picks his teeth,  
and looks at himself in the glass when ladies  
are talking to him. Doesn't care what he says  
before ladies! Look at 'em all fanning him,  
and licking his boots! Makes me sick! Half  
a mind to kick him down stairs! I!" Mrs. P.  
T.: "No, no! Hush, hush! He's a genius! He  
plays the flageolet better than any man living!  
The princesses would never have been here  
to-night, but for him!—and remember, Pon-  
sonby, he plays to us for nothing!"—Punch.

"What did he say to me, the beggar?" said  
the prisoner, in a fine burst of indignation.  
"Did you hear what he called me, yer honor?"  
He stood up and still in the middle of the  
street and he never said a word more. The  
he took off his coat just as, and he bowed it  
on the ground, like that, and he took off his  
bloody hat and he bowed it down on top of it,  
just, and he spit on his hands and clapped  
them, the wan in the other, like that, and  
that's all he said, the blatherin' son of a gun;  
and 'phwat more wud ye want him to say be-  
fore ye take the top of him in wid a ham-  
mer?" That gave him ten days.—Burlington  
Hawkeye.

COULDN'T PASS HIM.—Spriggins, who is the  
catcher of a Jersey pine, and has hands like  
an elephant's ears, was standing around the  
other day boasting of his exploits on the field  
of carnage, when he enthusiastically ex-  
claimed:

"Now, do you suppose for an instant that  
a ball could get past me after I once got my-  
self into position?"  
"No, I guess not," said a bystander glance-  
ing thoughtfully at Spriggins' grapping  
irons, "unless it went around through the  
next county!"  
The convention then adjourned sine die.

"These seats are engaged," the liar re-  
marked, as the Lone Traveler attempted to  
share one of the seats of the Liar had pre-  
empted. "Yes, I know," the Lone  
Traveler said, "but the engagement is broken  
and the match is off; there's another man  
understand." So saying he turned the  
seat and broke the Liar's legs. Thus do we  
learn that, although matches are made in  
heaven, the immortal gods (with a small g,  
please, good compositors) do not stop to  
help a Liar steal a railway seat.—Bob Bur-  
dette.

A GENTLEMAN had placed the blanket on  
his horse, buckling it across the front, and  
then having fastened the nose-bag contain-  
ing the animal's feed of oats, left him and  
entered his office. The horse becoming rest-  
less, had by his continued motion, shaken the  
blanket off, so that it hung down in front of  
his fore legs, though still fastened about the  
neck. A small child accompanying a lady  
then passing by was heard to remark: "Oh,  
auntie, see! They put a bib on the horse while  
he eats his dinner."

"CARP, I haint got no money, and I want  
to go to Washington," said a seedy-looking  
Virginian to the captain of a ferry-boat at  
Alexandria the other day. "You probably  
belong to one of the first families of Virginia,"  
said the captain, after looking his would-be  
passenger over. "No, sub," was the prompt  
response: "I belong to one of the second  
families of Virginia." "Jump right aboard,"  
said the captain. "I never carried any of  
that kind before."

DISRESPECT TO THE COMPANY PRESENT.—  
There was quite a row in the blue light col-  
ored tabernacle, between Uncle Mose and  
Deacon Gabe Snodgrass. "You is the big-  
gest black rascal in Austin," said Deacon  
Snodgrass. "You is a heap bigger one," re-  
sponded Uncle Mose, placing his hand on the  
ivory handle of his umbrella. "Bredderens,"  
said Parson Bledsoe, "you talkas as if dar was  
nobody else present 'ceptin' yersef."

## Chaff.

As a mother was putting his finest clothes  
on a crying baby, a little brother exclaimed:  
"Well, if there isn't a fancy dress ball!"

"You're a stuck-up thing!" remarked the  
billposter to the circus bill. "I've a right to  
be 'stuck-up' here, because I'm well post-  
ed and thoroughly red."

Americans are the most inventive race on  
the globe, and it seems singular that no  
plan for making flies stay in bed until the  
entire household is up has yet been patented.

It is said that thirty persons in a small  
town in Michigan were once seen eating  
salads. This comes from leaving  
brass collars on dogs.—Chicago Inter-Cor.

An Indiana editor, struck by lightning,  
was stripped of his clothes and thrown  
against a wall. "Don't believe it. Mr. B's  
creditors in the dark, that's all."—New Haven  
Register.

An enterprising but ignorant South Ameri-  
can has sent to an Albany locomotive shop  
for 100 "cow catchers." He expects to use  
them in taking wild cattle on the plains of  
Paraguay, in place of the lasso.

A man called out to his creditor, "Get out,  
you orthorhynchus!" The man departed  
meekly. "Who's that?" asked a friend of  
the speaker. "An orthorhynchus." "How's  
that?" "Well, Webster defines him as 'a beast  
with a bill.'"

"I say, when does this train leave?" "What  
are you asking me for? Go to the conductor!"  
"I'm the engineer." "I know you're the  
engineer, but you might give a civil answer."  
"Yes, but I'm not a civil engineer."—Louis-  
ville Courier-Journal.

The Denton (Texas) Press thus disposes of  
the argument of those who only valued news-  
papers in proportion to size: "It reminds us  
of a man who took the largest pair of boots  
in the store, because 'he was going to use  
the pair much smaller than fitted him.'"

A saloon keeper in New London, Conn.,  
whose lost pocket book, containing nearly  
\$400, was returned to him by the finder, im-  
pudently exclaimed: "You pes von honest  
boy! I vill shake mit you for de drinks!"  
And they "shook," and the honest boy lost  
and paid.

Chorus of ladies to comely curate, who is  
ascending the ladder, for decoration:  
"Oh, Mr. Sweetfoot, do take care! Don't go  
up! So dangerous! Do come down! Oh! the  
Rector (sarcastically)—"Really, Sweetfoot,  
don't you think you'd better let a married  
man do that?"

The total absence of mosquitoes in Boston  
is due to the network of telegraph wires pass-  
ing over the houses.—Boston Globe. Phila-  
delphia would be quite safe for the same rea-  
son, but every now and then a Jersey mus-  
quito flies over, lands on a wire and breaks it.  
—Philadelphia News.



SECRET

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JACKSON, MICH.**

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**LECT FAIRS OF 1881.**

Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
SEPT'R. 19 to 23 September 19 to 23	J. C. STERLING C. W. Garfield	MONROE, Grand Rapids

Aug. 25 to Sept. 2	W. I. Chamberlain	Columbus
September 5 to 9	C. H. Burt	Cleveland
Sept'mber 12 to 17	John Farley	Toledo
September 26-30	Alexander Heron	Indianapolis

October 3 to 7...	J. W. Patterson.....	Waterloo.
September 27-30	James Cox.....	Grand Rapids.
September 28-30	John Chidister.....	Ypsilanti.

September 3 to 7	B. B. Baker	Lansing
September 7 to 30	Samner Howard	Flint
September 28 to Oct 1	S. D. Fisher	Springfield
September 28 to October 1	W. J. Bryant	Madison
September 29 to 30	J. R. Shad	Harburt
September 5 to 17	D. W. Seiler	Harburt
September 12 to 17	C. S. McBride	Lincoln
September 12 to 17	Geo. Y. Johnson	Topeka
October 18 to 22	E. C. Bartholomew	Austin, Texas
November 8 to 11	Thos. W. Holloway	Pomaria
September 5 to 9	H. C. Clarke	Minneapolis
September 7 to 11	R. C. Judson	Farrington
Sept 28 to Oct 1	C. G. Reynolds	Helena
September 10 to 14	H. J. Hill	Toronto, Can.
October 3 to 8	G. H. Neuh.	St. Louis
September 6 to 9	Daniel Neumann	Bloomington
Aug 30 to Sept 3.	E. A. Tucker	Flomance
October 11 to 14	B. F. Davis	Merrol

Date of Fair.	Secretary.	Address.
September 27, to 29	T. S. Sprague.....	Rochester.
October 5 to 7.....	J. E. Barringer.....	Armada.
September 30 to 23	S. K. Wilson.....	Bay City.
Sept'r. 25 and 26	A. R. Adams.....	Benzonia.
September 27 to 30	J. W. Flisk.....	Coldwater.
September 28 to 30	Geo. S. Wemple.....	

September 28 to 30	L. H. Glover.	Sasopoli.
September 27 to 30	H. P. Adams.	St. Johns.
October 3 to 6.	L. H. Gage.	Traverse City.
October 5 to 7.	R. Smith.	Ithaca.
October 4 to 7.	F. M. Holloway.	Hilledale.
September 28 to 30	J. C. Squires.	Mason.
October 4 to 7.	S. D. Pierson.	Ionla.
September 27 to 30	Frank Little.	Kalamazoo.
September 28 to 30	Chas. Mann.	Adrian.
September 27 to 30	Max Mann.	Howell.
September 14 to 16	H. W. Babcock.	St. Clement.
Sept. 28 to 30.	B. B. Gibson.	Ludington.
Sept. 28 to 30.	H. P. Cole.	Monroe.
August 30 to Sep. 2.	Noah Tyler.	Pontiac.
Sept. 20 to 23.	E. D. Richmond.	Hart.
September 27 to 30	I. R. Ennes.	Evart.
October 5, 6 and 7	E. B. Hayes.	Watonsville.

October 4 to 7..... C. A. Harrison..... Paw Paw.  
October 5, 6 and 7..... H. A. Smith..... Trenton.  
October 11 to 13..... E. B. Voorhees..... Ovid.  
October 4 to 7..... W. H. Hooper..... Plainwell.

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### MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk, and Margaret Schwenk, his wife, sometimes written Fanny Schwenk, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hesselbach, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10:50 o'clock A. M., in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 240, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$1,011 84-100 (one thousand, eleven dollars and eighty-four cents), and no proceedings having been taken by the mortgagee to recover the same and no part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in

said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said date, at the east front door of the City Hall, a certain building with the title of "The Court House" for the County of Wayne, to be held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all of that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the western twenty-seven (27) feet of lot number seven (7), and near, by the entire depth, in block number one, containing thirty (30) acres of land, more commonly called, "Said lot number seven" and being situated on the south side of Grozhan Street, between St. An-

City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1981.

**JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.**  
**ALFRED HESSELEBACHER, Mortgagee.**

**STATE OF MICHIGAN.**—The Court for the County of Wayne. In Chancery. Edwin R. Clark, Complainant, vs. Leslie C. Clark, Defendant. At a session of said court held at Detroit on the 25th day of May, A. D. one thousand and eighty-one. Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit this day filed in this court that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Michigan but when last heard from was a resident of the State of Massachusetts, on motion of Mr. James W. Romeyn, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the defendant cause an appearance to be entered in this cause and that he file a verified complaint.

and therein within three months from the date of  
 this order, or that in default of such appearance,  
 said bill of complaint be taken as confessed.  
 On like motion, ordered that the complainant ex-  
 pose a copy of this order to be published in the Muskegon  
FARMER AND STATE JOURNAL of said County of Wayne,  
 a newspaper printed in said County of Wayne,  
 once in each week for six weeks in succession, the  
 publication to be within twenty days after the  
 date of this order. (Signed.)  
 F. H. CHAMBERS, Circuit Judge.  
 A. S. W. ROMETYN, Complainant's Solicitor.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing dark stitching or thread. The overall tone is warm and slightly off-white.